The New-York Times.

VOL. VII....NO 2041. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Volunteer Regiment for Utah—New-York Probably Left Out—The President and Lecompton—Action of the House, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 4.

Colonel Bowman, of Kentucky, has assurances from the President that a regiment of volunteers will be accepted from that State, and a strong pressure is made in behalf of a regiment from Ohio—which, if only one is to be raised, will, of course, exclude New-York. General Quitman, however, intends urging the House to build on four regiments, in which case Gotham Point will make a strong effort to induce the Senate to recede from its amendments.

President Buchanan yesterday expressed great confidence that the Kansas bill will finally pass; and the Lecompton Democrats also profess confidence, based on the idea that the Douglas Democrats will permit a Committee of Conference to be had. The Opposition expect to carry a motion to adhere when the bill comes up—which would end the business.

O.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 4.

It has been ascertained from an authentic source, that there has been no acceptance, either conditional or unconditional, of volunteers for Utah or other service, pending the bill now pending before Congress.

The current rumor that the President designs a reconstruction of the Cabinet is without foundation. The members composing it are known to be harmonious on the general policy of the Administration, and friendly in all their relations.

General Persifor F. Smith has been ordered to Utah, as well as General Harney. The chief command of the Utah Army will devolve on the former.

Testimony Shall be Reciprocal—Importance of the Election—Conflicts between Mayor Wood, Governor Wise, Douglas and the Hard-Shells against the Administration—Governor Wise the Probable Champion of Buchanan—The Course of Impending in Virginia—Governor Wise's Hit Thayer, the Railroads and White Immigrants—Last Vote in the Senate on Lecompton—War between the Chiefs of Douglas and Buchanan—Defeat of the Army Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

The new echism in Tammany Hall has a deeper significance than the "skirmishes of kites and crows" which usually disturb the harmony of the party. Mayor Wood and his foresters have fled to their Maiden in no temporary exile. Henceforth Mercer Hall will be the central ground—the head-quarters of a rebellion which it destined to exercise a great and perhaps fatal influence upon the fortunes of the Democratic Party. The disaffection of last Fall, which gave no such appearances to the faithful everywhere, was purely local, and impaired the strength of the party very little at all.

But the plot of which the ex-Mayor is the soul and centre has extensive ramifications. It is charged by the "personal adherents of the Administration, that it was formed in Richmond early last Winter, in a conference between Mr. Wood and Gov. Wise, and had its origin in considerations partly personal and partly political. It is alleged by the Buchanan delegation in Congress from the City, that Mr. Collector Schell belongs to the league, that he has sought to "make up a State" for Custom-House appointments inimical to the Administration, and unfriendly to the reconstruction of Mr. Buchanan, and to the succession of Mr. Cass or any other member of the present Government. This, they affirm, was the real cause of the rejection by the Secretary of the Treasury of Mr. Schell's thirty-two Inspectors in February last.

The motives of Mr. Wood are easily enough discovered. His power as a mere City politician departed last December. He sought to perpetuate it by transferring his talents for management to a broader field. Gov. Wise has nobler objects of action. He has or is about to separate from the regular Democratic organization upon a question which will agitate Virginia and all the Southern States for the next twenty years with an intensity approaching the violence of the secessions of ancient Rome. It is the Slavery question. Gov. Wise is preparing himself for the great controversy of emancipation. That is the real basis of his hostility to the imposition of Slavery upon Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He sees that Kansas can never become a market for the slaves of Virginia, while to force a Pro-Slavery Government upon her, would give additional strength to the anti-emancipation party in Virginia and at Washington.

This great social question has been precipitated upon Virginia by the same means as in Missouri. It is the fruit of the Internal-Improvement system and the immigration of whites of the middle class. Those two influences are so rapidly increasing the price of lands as to render them too valuable for the occupation of colored laborers. Governor Wise is statesman enough to perceive that these tendencies of the times cannot be resisted. The movement may be guided and the results tempered. He has the courage to govern his conduct by the requirements of the future, rather than the necessities of his present position. He, therefore, openly supports Ex-Treasurer's scheme of white colonization, and all the projects for canals and railroads which are running Virginia as heavily in debt, and may not improbably make her the greatest State of the Union, in population, wealth and political power.

By what political alchemy it has happened I cannot decipher, but the immediate personal friends of the President, and the hangers-on of the Court, declare that Gov. Wise has sought to prepare himself against the coming storm by a coalition with the Hard-Shell faction of New-York, hitherto exceedingly Pro-Slavery, with Mr. Wood, and the Democracy of the Northwest under Mr. Douglas. The singularity of this combination is obvious in many respects, but particularly in this, that the three heads of the sub-divisions thus united for defence and aggression are candidates for the Presidency, whose pretensions have been hitherto supposed altogether conflicting. This may explain why the living Hard-Shells have come to regard Mr. Buchanan as an interested dead, whose venerable yearnings for the White House ought not to be permitted to derange modern calculations. Mr. Benton, of course, has himself to take care of, and being in the actual enjoyment of the honors and highest honor he is likely to reach, may well content himself with discharging his duties to the Government.

The Lecompton bill passed the Senate yesterday without the Montgomery amendment, by nine majority. Mr. Pugh said his instructions did not cover the adoption of such an amendment, and he voted with the Republicans. Mr. Seward was again absent.

The seven absentees, two are dangerously ill; one has not been in Washington since his election, and another has been three months absent, from sickness. Mr. Rusk, of Texas, is far gone in consumption. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, is said to be in danger of losing his eyesight. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, has not been heard of this Winter, nor is it known upon what side of this question he is. Mr. Bell, of North Carolina, has left for home about the first of January, and has been unable to get further than Richmond. Mr. Seward has never recovered from the injuries he received in the brutal assault upon him by Brooks and Keitt.

There is no doubt that Senator Douglas has finally left the Democratic Party. He speaks with great bitterness of the President, and describes his Administration complete for the iniquitous proceedings in Kansas, resulting in the Lecompton Constitution. He says the first thing to be done is to break down an Administration that has shown itself false to Democratic principles and which manifests incompetency in all its proceedings.

Upon his side, the President is equally energetic in denouncing Senator Douglas. If the Senator should hesitate to go out, the President means to push him out of the party. To that end all his friends remaining in federal office in Illinois, will be turned out during the present month.

If the House vote on Monday to adhere—which is the sentiment between the members of the league—that will be the end of the Kansas bill so far as the House is concerned. The Senate will then be required to take alternative of agreeing to the House amendment, or of rejecting the bill. The latter course will undoubtedly be taken. The present design is, as I wrote you some days ago, to reunite the Minnesota and Lecompton bills. It will be done on Monday or Tuesday, and the whole contest will be gone over again in the House.

The Administration sustained another defeat on a vital measure in the Senate yesterday. The Army bear bill, which as it came from the House provided for five regiments—one for the Texas frontier, and two for general service—was cut down to three regiments and sent back to the House. Thence it may never emerge.

A.

Situation of the Kansas Question—The English and French Alliance—Our Foreign Policy—Amoor River Explorations—Army Officers in Washington, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

The position of parties here on the Lecompton question has been involved in some confusion by the passage of the so-called Crittenden amendment in the House, so that in fact it is even harder now to predict what will be done than it was a week ago, although it is not so hard to say what ought to be done. In voting for the Crittenden programme the Republicans have made large and important concessions to the conservative spirit of the country,—have repudiated the ultraism of Lane, and the other more violent spirits of their party, and have adopted a programme on which it is possible that the South itself should stand without dishonor. For the South contends that it does not care especially for the Lecompton Constitution *per se*, or even for the Slavery clause of it *per se*, but for the principle that Slavery may be established in a new State by the vote of the people thereof, and thereupon be admitted into the Union. This principle being admitted in the Crittenden programme, the dispute is narrowed down to the question whether the Lecompton Constitution is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, to ascertain which the united opposition proposes to adopt the only feasible mode by which the fact can be ascertained, namely, its submission to their suffrages. If the Senate should pass this bill, and the President should sign it, and thereupon the people of Kansas should give a majority for the Lecompton Constitution, or adopt another Constitution establishing Slavery, the State would be admitted with it as a thing of course; and if the South has in fact been contending for a principle and not for a fraudulent advantage, it will have gained its point.

This is not merely the unsustained view of your correspondent, but it is one which was not overlooked by the Republican members when they determined on the course they have taken. They did not adopt it without due and even anxious consideration; but that they have adopted it, and are determined to adhere to it, in spite of more impracticable counsels, is a fact which argues their willingness to settle the Kansas question on a fair and reasonable basis. It affords them an excellent opportunity to deny that the Republican Party is sectional, and to proceed in the construction of a sectional party to fight the battle with the divided Democracy in every State of the Union.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, has not been here at all, as reported, and though along with many others, he at first advised against the acceptance of the Crittenden programme, yet there is no evidence, now it has been finally determined on, that there will be any abandonment of it. *Every movement in that programme, from the vote on Thursday to the last vote which will be taken on the bill, was projected and agreed upon at the start*, and set down in such a manner that no misunderstanding can occur. The House will accordingly refuse to recede from its amendments, and deny a Committee of Conference, unless circumstances arise to render it desirable to the Opposition. If the Senate adhere to its own bill, therefore, the question must drop and Kansas must remain without the Union another year, at least.

Administration Senators, however, foster expectations from the thirty-nine majority by which the House refused to reject the Kansas bill totally, and think that the Opposition alliance will crumble to pieces when it comes to the point that the Senate bill must pass or nothing. It is not for me to predict how well-founded is this expectation, but I believe that the Opposition have contemplated the contingency, and have not provided for any change of tactics in consequence of it. The idea that the South Americans will recede for this reason, is one of the stupid notions of Senator Bigler, and merely illustrates the general point of sagacity which has been manifested on his part in the management of the leading measure of the Administration, so far. I sincerely hope that he will not be put forward to elucidate the excellent foreign policy which I believe Mr. Buchanan has contrived, unless the President means to have it spoiled.

It is certainly the opinion in diplomatic circles here that the English and French alliance has been fatally damaged by recent events, and no less serious a result than actual war between the two countries is even predicted by persons well versed in the diplomacy of Europe, and especially of the English and French Courts. What a glorious opportunity for Mr. Buchanan to put into execution his cherished projects for the acquisition of Cuba, and to inaugurate with reference to the nations of the world generally the vigorous and high-toned policy which he is understood to have in contemplation! Let this policy not be lost in thought. Why wait for a settlement of Kansas matters? Why not give the public something else to talk and think about besides Kansas and the everlasting Slavery question?

Among the contemplated measures of foreign policy, our commercial interests will not be neglected. The abolition of the Sound Dues is likely to be followed by an effort of diplomacy with reference to the tolls imposed by Russia and some of the free cities upon the navigation of the Elbe.

A map of the country intersected by the Amoor River has been in preparation at the State Department to accompany the report by Mr. P. McD. Collins, of his explorations of that region, with a view to commerce, and the interesting and important information which it contains. The report will shortly be called for by Congress, and will doubtless be printed by its order. The late Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, took a good deal of interest in the undertaking of Mr. Collins, as he did in everything which offered to develop the commerce of this country.

An allusion made by a Senator, in his speech on the Army bill, to the number of army officers who lounge about Washington, disguised from observation in citizen's dress, and dreading to be ordered off on duty, has not effected a reformation of the abuse. They are still here in numbers, some of them for the purpose of interfering with civil matters, and asking legislation of Congress.

O.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Saturday, April 3.

The Senate last night adjourned at 1¼ o'clock, after having ordered a final vote to be taken on the Half-Dime bill on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, without debate.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Dalrimple, favorably, to authorize the State Engineer and Surveyor to call on railroads for extra reports, when in his judgment the interests of the State requires the same.

By Mr. Ames, favorably, to allow the Orient Dock Company to build off-sets.

By Mr. Noxon, relative to Sale bay and hay-scales.

By Mr. Hammond, to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, so as to pay the Aldermen and Commonalty $4 per day for services.

The Senate then considered the special order, being a bill to impose tolls on railroads.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Seymour, to repeal the law in relation to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company; also, for the better protection of hotel keepers; also, to amend the charter of the Harlem Railroad Company.

Mr. Brandreth introduced a resolution that a Committee of three Senators be appointed to make an examination of the Health Department of the City of New-York, and report what legislation, if any, is needed to increase the efficiency of the Department. Referred to the New-York delegation.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Saturday, April 3.

A bill for the equalization of the State tax was introduced, and referred to a Special Committee.

A deed of bills were reported complete and ordered to a third reading; among them the Brooklyn Ferry bill.

The Harlem Railroad Amendment bill.

The Buffalo, Lake Huron, and Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad bills.

For the use of sleeping-cars on Railroads.

For the Brooklyn Heights Park.

The Ninth-avenue Railroad bill.

To incorporate the American School of Mines.

The Baxter Monument bill.

To prevent Fraudulent Assignments.

To provide Special terms for the Second District Supreme Court.

To amend the Assessment Laws.

To prevent Frauds by Wharfingers.

To incorporate a Railroad Company in place of the Northern Railroad.

Mr. Bowen, from the Special Committee to investigate the charges made against the Warden of the Auburn State Prison, and the Inspectors for mismanagement, reported that the alleged charges are entirely disproved.

The bill to exempt the property of the Church Foundation Fund Society from taxation was killed.

The bill to incorporate the Continental Railroad was also killed.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the militia of the State passed.

The bill to amend the act relative to steerage passengers was lost by 12 to 74.

A motion to reconsider was lost.

The Albany Mayoralty—Attempt to Break Jail, &c.

ALBANY, Sunday, April 4.

The Democrats nominated yesterday Dr. Quackenbos, who was the contestant of the party for the Mayoralty last year, as their candidate for Mayor.

The report that the Anti-Lecomptonites had nominated John N. Wilbur for Mayor is incorrect. No nomination has yet been agreed upon.

William N. Gerrit, confined in jail for counterfeiting American coin, made a desperate attempt to escape from jail last night. He was discovered after he had made quite a hole in the wall.

A boy ten years of age, named Cullen, was instantly killed this afternoon by a tombstone falling on his head and crushing it horribly.

The St. Lawrence at Montreal.

MONTREAL, C. E., Saturday, April 3.

The ice was shoved forward considerably yesterday, and the water still continues very high this morning. Cloudy and warm. Thermometer stands 44° above zero.

Lecompton at Battle Creek, Michigan.

BATTLE CREEK, Saturday, April 3.

The citizens of Battle Creek who are opposed to the Constitution, are rejoicing over the defeat that *measure sustained* in the House of Representatives, and are now firing 100 guns.

Fire at Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 3.

The storehouse occupied by Little, Brown & Co. for the storage of stereotype plates, printed stock, etc., in Cambridge, was destroyed by fire this morning. Part of the plates were saved. The loss will reach nearly $80,000; insured $75,000, of which $20,000 is in England.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

The first propeller of the season arrived here last night from Buffalo.

!New Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, April 4—10 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now about due at this port, with Liverpool advices of the 24th of March. She is expected to bring later and highly-important intelligence from India, perhaps news of the fall of Lucknow.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention—Its Organization and Adjournment to Leavenworth.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, March 25, 1858.

Everything has been lost sight of this week except the Delegate Constitutional Convention which assembled at Minneola, the town without buildings, on the 22d inst. About fifty of the members passed through our city, on their way to the capitol.

Under such circumstances as these, upwards of seventy members assembled in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 23d, and were called to order by W. Y. Roberts. Upon motion to elect a temporary Chairman, M. F. Conway received 37 votes, and A. Danforth 19 votes. S. F. Tappan was then elected temporary Secretary and G. P. Warren temporary Sergeant-at-Arms. After the appointment of a Committee of Seven on Credentials, an informal ballot was taken for permanent Chairman, when Gen. J. H. Lane received 44 votes; H. J. Adams, 9 votes; Thos. Ewing, Jr., 5 votes; T. D. Thacher, 7 votes, and W. Y. Roberts 4 votes, whereupon Gen. Lane was declared elected by acclamation. They then proceeded to fill the board of permanent officers, as follows:

Samuel F. Tappan, Secretary; B. F. Hedgmins, Assistant Secretary; G. F. Warren, Sergeant-at-Arms; R. J. Hinton, Reporter,

Mr. Salmeler, of Doniphan, then moved the following:

Resolved, That this Convention now adjourn to meet at Topeka on Thursday, March 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dr. Davis, of Leavenworth, moved to amend by inserting Leavenworth in place of Topeka.

Amendment lost, 37 to 11, after which the resolution was adopted.

During the evening session, or, more properly, night session, for the discussions were continued in some form, amidst the most intense excitement, until four o'clock in the morning, the motion to adjourn to Topeka was reconsidered, and, by a small majority, Leavenworth was substituted as the place of meeting.

To-day, the members of the Convention are moving towards Leavenworth, and they will organize again this evening. It is the general feeling to get through with their work as early as possible, by taking the Topeka Constitution as the basis of their action, and amend just as much as may seem advisable to a majority. These amendments are generally prepared in advance, and I see no necessity for continuing the session more than four or five days.

The weather is exceedingly fine. The farmers are planting and sowing—the trees and grass are growing green—emigration begins to move—but money is more scarce than ever.

RANDOLPH.

From Havana—Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived last evening, after a very tempestuous passage. She left the latter place on the 30th ult.

At Havana, great preparations were being made to do honor to the heir-apparent.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, Lieutenant-Commanding J. J. Allen, left on the evening of the 30th, destination unknown.

Business is still very dull. Stock of Segars, 118,000 boxes. Prices maintained. Exchange on London, 11¾@12 premium; New-York, par@¼ premium; New-Orleans, 2@2½ premium. Freights—For the United States, more active; for Europe, no change.

The Army.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 7.

I. Officers absent from the Department of New-Mexico, and whose leaves expire on or before the 1st of July, will report at Fort Leavenworth by the 15th of May next, to proceed, with an escort, to rejoin their regiments.

II. Recruits for the corps now in Utah will be organized, for the time being, into companies, battalions, and squadrons, at Fort Columbus and Carlisle Barracks, and will be sent off so as to arrive at Fort Leavenworth in time to take up their line of march from that post with as little delay there as possible.

Officers, therefore, belonging to these corps, instead of reporting at Fort Leavenworth on the 20th of April, proximo, as heretofore ordered, will repair, as soon as practicable, to Governor's Island and Carlisle Barracks—the infantry officers to the former, and the artillery, dragoons and cavalry officers to the latter—to go on duty with these recruits, and conduct them to their destination. If, however, any officer under orders heretofore given, shall have reported at Fort Leavenworth before the receipt hereof, this order will not apply in his case, and he will remain at that post, and join the recruits as they pass through.

III. Enlisted men, belonging to Companies under orders for Utah, whose terms of enlistment expire on or before the 1st of October next, and who shall not, on the receipt hereof, elect to reënlist in their present corps, will be transferred by the senior officer now at Fort Leavenworth, to take effect May 1, to the companies of the 2d Artillery, now in Kansas. See General Order No. 16, of 1854, from the War Department, paragraphs 2, 5, 6, 7 and 11.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott.

IRWIN McDOWELL, Asst Adjutant-General.

MYSTERIOUS MURDERS.

Charles L. Samuels Believed to have been Murdered in Brooklyn—Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—No Evidence against the Accused—Burial of the Deceased.

The mystery enveloping the death of Mr. Charles L. Samuels, the young man who was found in the East River on Thursday afternoon last, fatally stabbed to the heart, and with a stone weighing some 50 pounds tied to his body, continues to deepen. It was at first reported and believed that the body was found at the foot of Beekman-street. The boatmen who discovered it stated that they found it at the foot o Beekman-street, and from this statement it was taken for granted that the accused had been murdered in New-York and then thrown from the dock near the spot where his body was reported to have been found. On Saturday, when brought before the Coroner, the boatmen told a different story. They then stated that they found the body of the deceased young man on the Brooklyn side of the river, about 10 or 20 feet from the dock, at a point about midway between Fulton and Catharine ferries. In consequence of a strong ebb-tide it would have been a difficult job to land the body at the Brooklyn docks, and so they towed it over to this City to the foot of Beekman-street. They gave as a reason for stating that they found the body on this side that they were afraid they would be brought to an account for not having taken it to Brooklyn, but being put upon oath, they felt bound to tell the whole truth in the matter.

This second statement of the two boatmen has given rise to the theory that the murder was committed in Brooklyn and not in New-York, as was at first supposed. A circumstance, which goes strongly to sustain this theory, is the fact that, at the foot of Washington-street, Brooklyn, which is about midway between the Fulton and Catharine Ferry landings, there is a large quantity of stone of the same kind as that found attached to the body of the deceased. Captain Wren, of the Second Ward, sent his officers to scour the shore on this side, and no such stone is to be found on the New-York shore.

The evidence thus far does not prove anything positively against either of the two prisoners arrested on suspicion of committing the murder. The fact that Curtis, at a late hour on Wednesday night, borrowed a piece of rope of the barkeeper at Pearsall's dining saloon, under Fulton Market, was at first considered evidence against him, but the barkeeper swore that the rope borrowed by the prisoner was a light piece of cotton cord, unlike the two pieces attached to the stone. Both prisoners still persist in denying that they ever saw the deceased while living. The Coroner has ordered that the docks in the vicinity of Beekman-street on this side, and Washington-street, on Brooklyn side, be carefully examined for the purpose of finding any traces of blood which may be upon them.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's investigation was resumed by Coroner Connery, at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, at the Second Ward Station-house. A large number of spectators and friends of the deceased were present. The following is the additional evidence:

Francis McPherson, sworn—I live at the Globe Hotel, in William-street; I had no acquaintance with the deceased; last evening I saw John Brady, the barkeeper in Meredith's dining saloon, under Fulton Market; Mr. Brady told me that Curtis, one of the prisoners, borrowed a piece of rope of him on Wednesday evening; he said he cut him off a piece from some rope in the drawer; he showed me the remnant which was left, which was about a foot and a half in length; the pieces of rope with which the stone was fastened to the body of the deceased is very similar to the remnant; the size and color are about the same.

John Brady, sworn—I live at No. 7 Oak-street; I attend bar for Mr. Pearsall, Nos. 3 and 4 Fulton Market; the deceased has been in the saloon occasionally; he was there last week; I cannot fix any particular day or night; I am certain he was there on one evening during the week; no one was with him; he came in to light a cigar; I never saw him drink.

The remnant of rope from which the piece was cut, and which was given to the prisoner Curtis was here produced. It bore no similarity to either of the ropes found with the body of the deceased. The remnant was a piece of small twine, about one-quarter the size of the two ropes found with the deceased.

Witness resuming: It was between eleven and twelve o'clock Wednesday night that Curtis called for the rope; I gave him a piece about five feet long; when he came in he had no cigar on; I did not notice that he was in the least excited by liquor or otherwise; he did not come back after borrowing the rope; I first heard of the murder on Thursday afternoon; I was told that a body had been found in the water foot of Beekman-street; it was the subject of conversation in the Market; no opinion was expressed as to who the murderers were; I afterwards heard that Curtis had been arrested.

By Jurors—Curtis came in quietly; he called for the rope and went immediately out as soon as I gave it to him; I have never seen Curtis in the company of the deceased; I have heard that an old lady who keeps an apple stand at Burling-Slip has said she saw the accused and Curtis together Wednesday evening; there was no other piece of rope in the drawer except the one from which I cut the piece I gave to Curtis.

Michael Knowles, sworn—I live at No. 76 Jackson-street; my business is grappling in the river; on Thursday afternoon I raised up the body of the deceased; I grappled it at the foot of Washington-street, Brooklyn; it was about twenty feet from the dock; the tide was going out; Cornelius Desmond was in the boat with me at the time; I was frightened and did not notice whether the pockets were turned inside out or not; we came over to Pier No. 29, and left the body tied to the boat; I went to the Coroner's office, and told them of it, leaving found the body; I then went back and asked two males if they would give me some rope to tie the body to the dock, but they refused; on their refusal, I went to the Fulton Ferry to get an officer; an officer went with me, and we then pulled up the body, and saw the stone fastened to it; this was the first time I saw the stone; we towed the body from the Brooklyn side; I fastened the body to the dock and went away, leaving the officer to look after it, as I could not wait any longer.

By Jurors—My business is grappling for iron; I came to New-York with the body, as I was better acquainted here, and as the tide was favorable for coming on this side.

Dr. Woodward, recalled—It is my opinion that the deceased was stabbed with an oyster knife; it would require a knife of the strength of an oyster-knife to penetrate the sternum; no ordinary dagger or knife could have made the wound; witness examined the wound of the deceased and probed it with an oyster-knife; he gave it as his opinion that the stab was inflicted with an oyster-knife that had been considerably worn and was pretty sharp.

Mrs. Deneis, sworn—I reside at No. 275 Navy-street, Brooklyn; my occupation is that of a pilot; I did not know the accused; I have seen the dead body and recognized it as that of a person I saw at the Fulton Hotel in South-street last Wednesday afternoon; it was between five and six o'clock I saw him; no lady was with him; a number of captains and pilots were in the place; one of the party asked him to drink, which he refused, but he took a cigar; about ten o'clock in the evening I saw him near Fulton Ferry; I thought he was about going over the ferry; he was alone; I went on the ferry-boat, but did not see him; I sat in the gentlemen's cabin; he might have been on the boat and I not see him; I first heard of his being found drowned yesterday morning; I was told that he was last seen in the company of Curtis, who keeps an oyster-saloon near the Fulton Hotel; Mr. Billings stated this fact to me; he said he thought it very likely that Curtis had murdered him; he stated that he saw the deceased in company with a female in the evening after my seeing him at the Fulton Ferry; he gave me special reason for suspecting Curtis.

By a Juror—I can swear positively that the deceased and the young man I saw at the Fulton Hotel and Fulton Ferry are identical; Billings told me that he saw the deceased, Curtis, and a female standing together in front of the Fulton Hotel on Wednesday evening; the deceased was not inside the gate at Fulton Ferry, when I saw him, but was passing across the street towards the ferry gate; it was after this time that Billings saw the deceased and the woman and Curtis together; Billings told me of his suspicions that Curtis had murdered the deceased before Curtis was arrested.

The prisoner, Curtis, was confronted with the witness, who identified him as the person he saw on Wednesday evening in company with the deceased, Curtis was shown the deceased, (and denied having ever seen him while alive.

Ellen Malone, sworn—I live at No. 476 Pearl-street, and am unmarried; I have seen the body of the deceased; to the best of my recollection I never saw him before; I was with Curtis last Wednesday evening, but no young man was in company with us; Curtis left his stand at a few minutes to twelve o'clock on that night; I went down in that neighborhood, expecting to go to Albany on a Canal boat, but the boat had gone; Curtis spoke to me as I passed his stand; I had seen him once, before last Summer; I have been living with a man as his wife; he left me about two years ago; when I saw Curtis he asked me to take a drink with him; we went up South-street to Fulton Market and thence through Front-street to Roosevelt-street; we went into a saloon and took two glasses of beer; I can't tell the precise place, but think it was near Cherry-street; after settling our drinks we went to Harmedy's place, in Catharine-street, and remained there together all night; we got up about ten o'clock Thursday morning; we went up to Market-street; I got a drink somewhere; I was pretty drunk, having drank several times before getting up, and don't remember where we stopped to drink; we went straight to where I live in Pearl-street; Curtis staid with me till about five o'clock in the afternoon, when he went away.

Mrs. Kennedy, sworn—My residence is at No. 48½ Prince-street; I never saw the deceased while living; I know Curtis, one of the prisoners; I saw him at his oyster-stand on Wednesday evening about 8 o'clock; I was not with Curtis at a later hour; Curtis' statement that he was talking to me at his oyster-stand between 10 and 11 o'clock is untrue.

Cornelius Desmond, sworn—I live at No. 76 Jackson-street; on Thursday last I was in the company of Michael Knowles; we grappled up some old rope and iron on the Brooklyn side; about 1 o'clock, when we got something to eat; between 2 and 3 o'clock, we grappled up the body of the deceased; we found the body opposite one of the Brooklyn docks, between the Fulton and Catharine ferry landings; the body was about eighteen feet from the dock; we brought the body over to Pier No. 29 on the New-York side; I did not notice his pockets; Knowles notified the Coroner.

The inquest was here adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

FUNERAL OF SAMUELS.

The funeral of Samuels took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from his father's residence, No. 239 Adams-street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Farley conducted the religious exercises on the occasion, which consisted mostly of prayer and brief exhortation. There were a great many persons present. The body was removed to Greenwood, and placed temporarily in a vault.

The Body Found in a Barrel—Supposed Murder.

Coroner Hills impannelled a Jury on Saturday at Bellevue Hospital, to hold an inquest upon the human body found packed in a barrel at the Hudson River Railroad depôt, as reported in Saturday's Times. The body on examination proved to be that of a female, and presented a shocking appearance. The legs had been sawed off at the thighs, the abdomen cut open and the intestines taken out, the liver and heart only of the vital organs remaining. The mutilations of the corpse showed plainly that it was not a medical subject. In the barrel were found several articles of female apparel, a pair of white cotton-flannel drawers, a quilted white petticoat, and a chemise, with one sleeve torn off. There was also a large piece of barège, which, although it has been turned white by the chloride of lime placed inside the barrel, still retains traces of the original pattern. The garments indicate that the person who wore them must have been in good circumstances.

The face is small and the features are regular, hair brown, eyes blue, and cheek bones rather high. In the lower jaw there were only eight teeth, and those in the upper jaw were considerably decayed. The Coroner's Jury viewed the remains, and the inquest was then adjourned. Before it is proceeded with, it is hoped that something may be developed to elucidate the mystery. The barrel has been traced as far as Suspension Bridge, and telegrams have been sent to all the stations in Canada, asking for any information that will throw light on the supposed murder.

Murder and Highway Robbery.

About 10 o'clock on the night of the 22d of March last, a man named Barney Fox was attacked by two ruffians named John Behan and Michael Mahoney, on Twentieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Brooklyn, and robbed of $50. The robbers, in accomplishing their purpose, knocked their victim down and beat and kicked him until he was insensible. He managed to get to his house in Seventeenth-street, near Ninth-avenue, during the night, and was confined to his bed for several days. As soon as he could get out, he discovered his assailants and caused them to be arrested and committed for examination. The examination was commenced on Friday last before Justice Blagdley, and was adjourned till Thursday next. Yesterday morning Fox died suddenly, and Coroner Connery will hold an inquest to-day. Dr. Geo Cochrane held a post mortem examination yesterday afternoon, when it was ascertained that the deceased died from injuries received at the time he was robbed. He had not been well since the robbery but most of the time could walk about. On Saturday night he attended a public meeting and returned home between 8 and 9 o'clock. He was alive at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and was playing with his children on a bed, when suddenly he straightened out and breathed his last without a struggle.

Behan and Mahoney, who caused Fox's death, are both notorious characters, and are well known to the Police. Behan, a short time ago, split a man's head open with a spade; last Summer he attacked a young man, walking with two ladies on Third-avenue, with a slung shot. For this offence Justice Blagdley sentenced him to the Penitentiary for thirty days. He remained there less than one week. He has at various times attacked his father with deadly weapons. Some time last Summer he made a murderous attack upon a Greenwood car conductor. For these offences he has generally escaped punishment. Mahoney is equally well known to the Police.

Still Another Murder—Probably.

Coroner Shell will hold an inquest to-day on body of James Murphy, found in the water at the foot of Carroll-street, on Thursday last. The friends of the deceased are quite confident that he was murdered.

Suspicion of Foul Play.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JAMAICA, Sunday, April 4, 1858.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the inmates of the Sea-Side House, (four miles west of the Rockaway Pavilion, fronting on Jamaica Bay,) discovered an object floating near the shore, resembling a corpse. Information was immediately given to Mr. J. M. Jamison, one of the proprietors of the house, who, upon examination, found it to be the body of a man. Mr. J. procured assistance and brought the body ashore and locked it in a store-house to await the action of the Coroner.

The deceased was apparently about 30 years of age. The body had, apparently, been in the water but a short time. There was a deep gash over the left eye, from which the blood oozed while being removed. The right eye appeared to be defective, as though blind.

As a Coroner was not to be had at a less distance than 20 miles, it was concluded that an inquest should be held by a justice; accordingly it was held to-day by Thos. Pearsall, Esq.

The pockets of the deceased were examined, and his name was ascertained to be Wm. P. Mackay.

Sea and Ship News.

Quarantine has been established for the season and arrangements have been made by the Health Officer to enforce the health laws rigidly. Since the first of April, all vessels arriving are subject to a visit of inspection. To assist the Health Officer, a police force has been detailed, which will be always on duty within the lazaretto. The buoys have been placed in position, so that no one can be ignorant of the boundaries of quarantine. A large beacon light has been placed upon the quarantine dock, which will illuminate the anchorage ground, and lights are arranged at convenient distances to light the grounds.

Captain McEwen, of the bark *Clara Windsor* of this port, denies the statement that he was fired at by the English gun-boat *Forward* while his ensign was flying. He had no colors set, and was tacking ship at the time, which led to the belief that he was attempting to run away. One blank and two shotted guns were discharged, when he showed his colors, and an officer was sent on board, who apologized for the act.

The Russian steam corvette, which has just been completed by Wm. H. Webb, returned from her trial trip Saturday. The performance of the ship and her engines was satisfactory.

Obituary.

Ex-Governor John S. Peters, of Connecticut, died at Hebron on the 30th inst. He was a member of the Assembly as Senator or Representative for several years, and Lieutenant-Governor from 1827 to 1831, when he succeeded Gideon Tomlinson as Governor, holding the office two years.

Imposition upon Country Merchants—The Gift Literary Gazette Swindle.

For some time past complaints have been made to the Mayor of an extensive swindle practised upon country merchants by parties designating themselves "Oliphant, Bartlett & Co." who are represented as having themselves to be the proprietors of a "Well-Ladd Coffee manufactory. The matter was given into charge to Sergeant Bunnt. On Sunday it was discovered that a man named Bartlett, who had been an agent some time ago applied by Messrs. Taylor & McKinney, Wholesale Grocers, to send them circulars advertising the above signed "Oliphant, Bartlett & Co." were sent to merchants in all sections of the United States and Canadas. The specified number of circulars were sent. The circulars announced that the above firm would furnish three different kinds of Coffee to country merchants, on terms securing the latter a handsome profit, desire on the sale a net profit of over 50 per cent. Thousands of merchants of course sent their names, offering to become agents. Certificates of agency were forwarded to these merchants, and specimens of a sample of the goods. A request was sent with the letter that the amount might be forwarded by check or bankable money, with a promise that on all future orders 6 months' time would be given. The money was collected on the plea that it was necessary to enable the firm here to meet the heavy outlays of advertising and other expenses.

Owing to the small amount of the required remittances, merchants at once sent on the money. The samples of Coffee never reached their destination, however; the whole affair was a well-concocted and gigantic swindle.

On inquiring at the Post-Office it was discovered that over one hundred letters arrived daily, addressed to the firm of "Oliphant, Bartlett & Co." Any letter to wait the Sergeant on Thursday arrested a person who called for the letters. The officer took him before the Mayor, where he gave his name as Charles Parker. The young man stated that he had been in the employ of Bartlett, who represented the whole firm and who was at the bottom of the whole swindle, for about three weeks. During this time the receipts daily had averaged fully $1,000—of which not the shadow of a return had been made to the victimized. In default of $1,000 bail he was sent to the Tombs.

On Friday Sergeant Bunnt visited the Hotel-keepers, No. 308 Broadway, and found that the office room of No. 8, a small room, containing two chairs, two chairs, and a bag with about three pounds of coffee, for which he waited several hours; but the proprietor failed to appear. A large number of merchants, just arrived, called, however, expressing a wish to become agents for the coffee. It is believed that Bartlett has taken the alarm and fled. He is said to have been also concerned in a similar swindle about seven years ago. The Mayor has ordered that all future letters addressed to "Bartlett & Co." shall be taken from the Post-Office and sent to Washington, to be re-mailed to the writers.

City Items.

Burton's old Chambers-street Theatre, which has been leased by the United States Government for fifteen years at a rent of $16,000 per annum, will be immediately fitted up for the use of the United States Courts and offices of the Government in this City. The property which has been leased includes three dwelling houses on Reade-street, in the rear of the theatre, and has a front of 75 feet, with a depth of 160 feet. The building will be divided into two stories, connected by iron staircases. The hall will be 10 feet wide. On the first floor will be the United States Marshal's and other offices, and on the second floor will be the rooms of the United States Circuit and United States District Courts, each 60 feet deep, lighted from above. The United States District Attorney will have four rooms in the second story, and on the

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Part 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MUSARD'S CONCERTS.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. ULLMAN.
On WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 8,
will commence a
MUSARD'S CONCERTS,
to continue every day and evening.
The ORCHESTRA
is to be augmented to the
MUSARD'S CONCERTE.
In addition to the
GREAT GERMAN SOLO FLUTE FROM PARIS,
will be the most unique Gem ever presented to an American public, and
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERFORMERS.
To prevent the annoyance of the promiscuous dancers, an
engagement has been effected with
MR. THALBERG,
who will appear at the distinguished
French Academy of Music,
has been recently, it is said, secret has been laid down
in the middle of the
ONE HUNDRED SOFAS
have been distributed over the auditorium.
On the first tier, which is tastefully decorated
TEA AND COFFEE ROOM.
which will be under the superintendence of Mr. Moffat.
REFRESHMENTS MAY BE ORDERED,
to be brought inside the house by
TWELVE WAITERS IN LIVERY,
who will be stationed in the passages.
THE STAGE WITH THE ORCHESTRA
will be decorated in his most splendid manner.
A splendid and novel scene representing
AN OCTAGONAL CUNORET ROOM,
WITH GLORIED CEILING.
Thus forming a Standing Board,
having been expressly painted by
SIGNOR GUIDICINI.
It will be illuminated by
TWENTY-FIVE MASSIVE GANDELABRAS AND
NEW AND SPLENDID CHANDELIERS,
expressly manufactured by Mr. Cornelius, of Philadelphia.
Altogether, Mr. Ullman pledges Musard that
THE MUSARD CONCERTS
will form the
MOST COLOSSAL AND ARTISTIC ENTERTAINMENT
that has ever been introduced in America.
As the Director appeals in these concerts to all classes of the community,
THE PRICE OF ADMISSION
has been fixed to all parts of the Academy at
FIFTY CENTS.
Seats may be secured in advance, at 50 cents extra, at the office of the Academy of Music, at C. BRUSNIG'S, No. 104 Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.
THE SALE OF SEATS
will commence on Tuesday, at 9 precisely.
THE FREE LIST IS INVARIABLY SUSPENDED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Ullman flatters himself that this undertaking will readily in another of the novel features with which he has favored at the hands of the public. He has had occasion during the brilliant season that has just expired to make numerous promises and he is sure, with no small self-gratulation to the fact that he has always strictly fulfilled them. He will do so now.

With regard to Mr. Musard, Mr. Ullman would say that having originated the celebrated promenade concerts at the Hotel d'Osmond, and being bound by contract for the last two years to conduct the orchestra of the famous opera balls, he has steadily refused all engagements out of Paris. But the demolition of the Hotel d'Osmond gives Mr. Musard the opportunity of which he has availed himself to proceed so far afield, accepting an engagement to all appearance the Autumn and Summer season, and to return in time for the carnival festivities of the Winter of 1858.

THE MUSARD CONCERTS
will be given in the
COMPLETEST AND MOST IMPOSING STYLE.
For this purpose the engagement has been effected with
MR. THALBERG,
who necessarily had to be largely indemnified, as he had to give up his concert tour, which since his arrival in this country has netted him an average profit of $10,000 per month. Mr. Ullman confidently expects that this announcement will be received with enthusiasm, as well as that of
MADAME D'ANGRI,
who during the late opera season has risen in public estimation with every fresh appearance she has made, and occupies at the present moment the most prominent place among the vocalists now in the country.
THE MONSTER ORCHESTRA
will be the
GRANDEST, COMPLETEST AND MOST COLOSSAL
that has ever been brought before the American public. It will greatly exceed, both in numbers and quality, the orchestra of the New-York Philharmonic Society and of Jullien's concerts. It will comprise
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY
of the best performers in the City, including
THE LEADER AND SOLO FIDDLE FROM PARIS.
Some idea of the extraordinary strength may be formed from the fact that it numbers not less than
SIXTY FIRST-RATE VIOLINS,
THIRTY CONTRA BASSES AND CELLOS,
NINE TROMBONES and TWENTY DRUMS,
exclusive of the usual number of
WIND AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
such a mass of instruments being required to give due effect to
MUSARD'S MONSTER QUADRILLES,
as composed by him, and which have earned for him all over Europe the name of
LE ROI DU QUADRILLE.
The programme will be changed every evening
BY MR. STARK
THREE MONSTER QUADRILLES, WITH SOLOS.
(1. Flute—2 Descriptive—3 Comic.)
TWO BRILLIANT POLKAS.
(1. Rondo polka, with solo—2. Military.)
GRAND DE CHIATIVE GALLOP,
BY THE MONSTER ORCHESTRA.
The expense of these concerts is necessarily very great—greater than that of any Opera company. The Director frankly believes that no Opera season can be made a paying one, unless the price of a ticket be $2 70; at these concerts will be given EVERY EVENING, and as the concert-going public considerably outnumbers the regular patrons of the Opera, he thinks it advisable for his interest to place the general price of admission to
FIFTY CENTS ONLY
to any part of the Academy of Music.
IN CONCLUSION.
Mr. Ullman takes the liberty of addressing himself to the public on a personal matter, with which he certainly would not trouble it if his honor and veracity had not been grossly outraged.

A rumor has been insidiously spread by a person who falsely represents himself as the agent of Monsieur Jullien, to the effect that Monsieur Musard—whom Mr. Ullman proceeds to the public to—is not the same Musard who has been conducting the concerts at the Chateau des Fleurs, the Ferre Cryastal Palace, the Hotel d'Osmond, and the Opera Ball; and that the European celebrity of the name has nothing to do with the present management.

Mr. Ullman flatters himself that the good name he relies to have earned as the manager of Madame Sontag, Mr. Thalberg, Henri Herz, Signor Nivori and of the late Opera season, will be a sure guarantee against a similar deceit being attempted by him; but from what might perhaps be considered a diffidence in his identity to state that, although the father of Monsieur Musard has been a conductor of reputation—just as was the father of Strauss of Vienna—yet the present Musard is the same who since the last eighteen years, has been monopolizing all the celebrity of the name. He has been the sole conductor of the above mentioned concerts and balls; he is the composer of the Beauty of mottons Quadrille the Sonnen en Walzkoff the Grenouille Polka, &c. &c. He is the same Musard who made the sensation at the celebrated Bal Costumé given by the Queen of England in 1856—his father in consequence of a stroke of apoplexy, having retired several years previously.

To corroborate his statement, Mr. Ullman begs to subjoin the following article:

From the Paris Constitutionnel, (March 4,) by Hieronimo, the celebrated Feuilletonists.

Here is again news which puts the promenaders in mourning from the cafe Riche to Tortoni. Musard has been taken away from us by Mr. Ullman, the Director of the Academy of Music at New-York, and leaves for America. We shall no longer go to listen rather than to dance on the terrace of the Hotel d'Osmond, that game beloved of belles. Alas! The hotels and the concerts are demolished at one blow. It is said that many widows are about to resume their mourning, and that many demoiselles will suppress their evening dress in the insolent quadrille that parts from the orchestra. In fact, all the sparkling of the genius of Musard, which is acknowledged by all the world, it is true that he was always dressed with extreme elegance and that he directed his musicians with all the gallantry in the world, holding his baton in the tips of his fingers smiling to every one with the greatest good humor as if chatting by the fire with the slightest inclination of the left foot. He was a true leading in the best attitude (bien pose) whether the full face was turned to the audience, or whether they could see only his profile on a three quarter view.

Musard leaves us, then, for the country of the Yankees. It is painful, but in Paris one forgets quickly. One chases away regrets with champagne; my word, and what that is I am going to tell you with my usual frankness.

You are well aware that many young persons who frequented the Concerts Musard were commonly designated by the pretty name of Musardines. What will become of these young girls who are thus suddenly deprived of their resort? Very well; but what name will then adopt in future? They cannot call themselves Parisiennes for then they may be confounded with an old enterprise of the thirties (cela) which, in conformity with the new ordinance, are to run by the quarter of an hour or by the minute.

Get out of it the best way you can. I wash my hands of the whole affair.

From the Paris Estaf Acte, Feb 28.

The following critique upon "Son Negre," an operetta by M. Alfred Duvard, produced at the Folies Nouvelles, is translated from the Paris Estaf Acte of February 28:

LE BON NEGRE, AN OPERA BY MUSARD.

Before quitting Paris for America, Musard, king of the quadrille, left a souvenir for his numerous subjects, who will not soon forget him. The operette of "Le Bon Negre" will certainly be the foundation for a great number of new quadrilles. We may also expect to see upon the advertisements of the ballsthe polka "Bon Negre Lancer." The rondo is composed upon the motives "Du Bon Negre," and perhaps "Musard aux Folies Nouvelles" quadrille with grand orchestra.

It is easy to divine that the partition of M. Musard presents from the talent of a chef d'orchestre, it is the music that goes straight to the legs; nevertheless it is a cadenzingly well written, and very agreeable to the ear; every point is the point of a master. The "Song of the Negro," which piece is full of verve and local color, was the most applauded. The plot is not very complicated, but it is amusing, original, and full of droll situations, &c., &c.

From Harper's Weekly, April 3.

The editor of this celebrated paper, who, as may be seen from the contents of the article copied, has heard and seen Musard in Paris, is another authority in favor of Mr. Ullman's movement. He says:

MUSARD AND HIS MONSTER BANDS AND BALLS.

Musard—Musard in America! It has been one of his latest fruitful ideas to spend heavily for the Metropolitan, now that Musard has gone to the "country of the Yankees." Now that the Bois de Boulogne has had its orgies enough, the condition of the country is very possible. Who forgets the hero's right in front of the ballet? Who does not remember the pretty faces, the dresses and coats that peacocked in the auld rooms of the concert, he also where of the names I mean) seemed to be to's comfort all the small change from your pocket to that of the keeper of the table? The numerous photographs of Musard and his

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to travel; has good City reference. Call at No. 11 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waiting on a lady; is a good cook, and an excellent laundress; has lived in the best families, and can give the best of City references. Call at No. 11 Cedar-st., corner of Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERWOMAN and seamstress, or to take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 11 Cedar-st., corner of Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A WOMAN of middle age, who has lived in the best families, and can give the best of City references

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1857.

Single Copies of Post-Office.

Single Copies, Daily and Sunday ..... 2½ P. M.
Mails for the West, Way Mail ..... 2½ A. M.
Mails that are Sent Eastward ... 2½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
Mails for Europe, via New-York ... 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M.
Mails for Boston, by Railroad ... 2½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mails for Boston, by Steamboat ..... 4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Fulton leaves New-York for Havre, April 8.
The Sloop Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, April 8
The Steamer leaves Boston for Liverpool, April 7
The City of Baltimore leaves N. Y. for L'pool, April 8
The Vanderbilt leaves N. Y. for Southampton, April 16

☞ The European mails to go by the Steamer from Halifax, will close at the New York Post-Office to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 P. M.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamer Brother Jonathan. Mail closes at 9 o'clock. P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic News, received since the sailing of the last Steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings; Commercial Matters; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great number of Miscellaneous Items.

Papers in wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the State Senate, on Saturday, a report was made in favor of amending the Charter of this City so as to provide for paying members of the Common Council three dollars per day for their services. A bill was introduced by Mr. SPRAGUE, to consolidate the three cities bordering upon Brooklyn City into one municipality. A resolution was introduced, providing for the appointment of a Committee of three Senators to examine the Health Department of this City, and report if any legislation is necessary to render it more efficient. The Assembly hurried through a large amount of business, most of it of a purely local character. A bill for the equalization of taxation was introduced, and referred to a Select Committee. The Brooklyn Ferry bill was reported for third reading. The bill to promote the efficiency of the State Militia was passed.

Mr. LAIMBEER, late President of the Bank of Commerce, Jr., and THOMAS A. NEWHALL, late a Director of the same institution, have been indicted by the Grand Jury in Philadelphia for conspiracy.

A magnificent bequest of $200,000 has been left to the city of Cincinnati by CHAS. MCMICKEN, for the establishment of a Free University for the support and education of orphan children between the ages of five and fourteen.

Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., publishers in Boston, have lost $50,000 worth of law-books by the fire in their printing establishment in Cambridge. The insurance is $25,000, of which $5,000 is in the Mutual Company of this City.

The steamship *Crescent*, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived last night, having left the latter port on the 30th ult. There was no news of importance. Business continued very dull, and the prices of sugars were maintained.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court closed their labors for this term by a presentment in relation to the treatment of witnesses, which will be found in another column, and which is worthy of interest.

The mutilated human remains found on Friday afternoon packed in a whisky barrel at the freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad, Canal-street, were those of a female. No additional evidence calculated to unravel the mystery has yet been adduced by the Coroner, who has for the present adjourned the inquest.

The murder of SAMUELS, the unfortunate young man whose body was found in the East River, is involved in greater mystery than ever. The evidence adduced before the Coroner's Jury at the Fourth Ward Station-house, on Saturday, showed that the body was found near the foot of Washington-street, Brooklyn, and not off Beekman-street, New-York, as was first stated. It is now generally believed that the murder was committed in Brooklyn, somewhere near the foot of Washington-street. At that place there is a large pile of lumber, similar to the one which was found secreted in the body. Some, however, think that the murder was committed near the Fulton Ferry, on this side, and the body afterwards taken across the river, and sunk in the place where it was found. The corpse of SAMUELS took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of his father in Jefferson-street, Brooklyn. It was very largely attended. The body was placed in a receiving vault in Greenwood.

RAILWAY PAY.—Who was beaten and robbed in Brooklyn on the lower part of Myrtle, third instant, day or night, by the Police for their conduct. JOHN BRYAN and BERNARD MAHONEY, his assailants, are in custody.

The friends of JAMES MURRAY, who is missing from his home in Brooklyn, believe that he has been murdered.

The burial of JOHN GEGGEY, Alderman of the Sixth District, took place on Saturday. The funeral ceremonies were performed in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Twentieth-street, and the remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The Mayor and Recorder, and the members of both Boards of the Common Council were present.

A boy named JOHN MCCARTHY, 15 years of age, was drowned about 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, while bathing and drinking pleasure with some companions, by a strong man named JOHN MCCARTHY. How the latter was extricated from the water was not ascertained. At the time of the accident the boy was in a sentence condition.

There were 1,000 deaths in this City last week—20 less than during the week preceding. Of these 31 were produced by consumption, and 19 by violent means.

The General Markets on Saturday were somewhat brisker and firmer for Cotton. A lively business prevailed for Flour, chiefly the low grades of State and Western prices of which favored buyers. Wheat was quite active, but not so Corn. Corn was scarce and in demand at full rates. Provisions were in better request, and were firmly held. Groceries attracted considerable attention, and were generally firmer, under moderate offerings. Freights were quiet and unchanged. Of A. C. shipments in port.

Arrived, the ship Isaac Bell, Bennet, Liverpool, with 1,000 bales cotton to Fales & Jenkins. Left out, the ship Ocean Pearl, Whittemore, Liverpool, with 1,000 bales cotton to Fales & Jenkins. Left out, ship Ellen Foster, Gilkey, Liverpool, with 1,000 bales cotton to Fales & Jenkins. Left out, ship Ellen Foster, Gilkey, Liverpool, with 1,000 bales cotton to Fales & Jenkins. Left out, ship Ellen Foster, Gilkey, Liverpool, with 1,000 bales cotton to Fales & Jenkins.

The Washington Question.

It is pleasant to see the special organs of the Administration putting so cheerful a face upon the Lecompton vote in the House of Representatives. The Washington *Union*, which has come to be only an offshoot of the *Herald* in this City, has adopted the opinion of that intelligent journal, that both houses agree upon the main point, and only differ in regard to unessential and unimportant forms. Both are in favor of admitting Kansas—the only difference between them is that, while the Senate insist upon *forcing* it in without regard to the wishes of the people, the House propose to consult and abide by their will upon the subject.

If this difference is, in the view of the Administration, a mere matter of form, why should not the Administration waive formalities and yield to the preference of the House? If there is to be an error on either side, it should be on the side of excessive deference to the will of the people in Kansas. Does not a strict and rigid adherence to the doctrine of popular sovereignty,—which is the cornerstone just at present of the Democratic Party,—require this course to be pursued? If the principle were of long standing, and well settled in the party platform, it might be safe to tamper with it, and even ignore it now and then. But it is too new to be safely submitted to such a process. There is great danger that the Opposition may steal this Democratic thunder, and appropriate it solely and exclusively to their own uses. They have already secured the author of it, and they are very likely to adopt the principle itself. The prospect certainly is quite as good as was that of its adoption by the Democratic Party when it was first proposed.

The *Union*, having dismissed this matter of submission or no-submission to the people as a mere formality, fastens upon another objection to the bill as it passed the House. It declares that

"The proposition that a Territory may form a constitution and be admitted into the Union under it, by proclamation of the President, *without any supervision of the constitution by Congress*, is so palpably violative of the express letter of the constitution, that we are confident the Senate can never agree to it. It is for 'the Congress' to admit new States and guarantee to the Union that their governments shall be republican."

It certainly is no new thing for Congress to admit new States upon conditions,—and this is precisely what is proposed to be done in this case. The condition is the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution by the people:—if that is complied with, *Congress* admits the State,—the President's proclamation being only a declaration of the fact that the condition has been fulfilled, and that the act of Congress therefore takes effect.

But the *Union's* zeal for the intervention of Congress, in the matter of the Constitution, is a little dangerous. It has hitherto held that Congress had nothing to do with the Constitutions of new States. Now, it holds that they must be submitted to its "supervision." If the Constitution of Kansas must be made to suit Congress, is there not some danger that the members of that body may claim the right to dictate its provisions in regard to Slavery?

The fact is, the *Union* is troubled about the passage of the Kansas bill, and it throws out all sorts of suggestions for the purpose of catching the few votes needed to pass it. It appeals vociferously to the Republicans not to be betrayed by the Douglas Democrats. It appeals to the Douglas Democrats to beware of the South Americans. And it prays the South Americans not to surrender their distinctive position and principles to either of the others. These frantic efforts say much more for the *Union's* perplexity than for its logic and good sense. Men are not to be influenced by such random and incoherent attempts upon their credulity or their fears. We do not regard the fate of the Kansas bill in the House as beyond doubt;—but we do not believe that any of the members of that body are likely to be moved by the *Union's* rhetoric, or to be in the least disturbed by its zealous concern for their political welfare.

Spain and Mexico—The Purchase of Sonora.

By the last mail from Europe we received information that M. ISTURITZ, President of the Spanish Council, had formally announced that the Mexican President had promised to satisfy the demands of Spain. We published on Thursday, the text of the Minister's speech, and its tone left no room to doubt that, as far as Spain was concerned, she would prefer to settle her difficulties with Mexico by negotiation rather than by war. A prudent policy would have dictated such a course from the outset; and it is to be inferred that Spanish statesmen, with all their affected opposition to the dictation of France and England, were quite enough impressed by the probable result of a protracted war with Mexico could be of no possible advantage to Spain, but might destroy the integrity of her empire. We are, therefore, ready to receive, with all credence, the statements of M. ISTURITZ that the differences with Mexico can be as readily settled by negotiation as by a resort to arms. Indeed, our Havana Correspondent some time ago, made the first announcement of this termination of the pending difficulty, and he further stated that a draft of a treaty had been already agreed upon between the Captain-General of Cuba and the Mexican Representative.

Supposing, then,—as we have good ground to suppose,—that the difficulties between Spain and Mexico are virtually adjusted, there are some important inferences to be drawn therefrom. Such a settlement involves, in the first place, the Spanish support of the existing Government in Mexico; and, in the second, it removes all necessity for the services of SANTA ANNA. We have heard it stated that President ZULOAGA is in league with SANTA ANNA, and is only preparing the way for his return to power. But this is improbable. It is not at all likely that ZULOAGA, if he possesses any stability at all, will voluntarily abandon his authority and position in favor of another. One fact is certain: his conciliation of Spain, and his restoration of the Church property, will have greatly strengthened his return to office. Without these acts his Presidency would not have much worth a week's purchase.

The establishment of his power will probably lead to the renewal of negotiations which our Government is known to have commenced for the purchase of Sonora. All action upon the subject has been suspended by the revolution in Mexico which deprived that country of a Government with which it was possible to treat. Our Minister, Mr. FOSSETT, has instructions which will warrant him in pressing the matter upon the attention of the Mexican Government, the moment any stable administration shall be installed. As Sonora is in a state of rebellion, and as it is not worth to Mexico what it will cost her to reconquer it, it is by no means improbable that she will consent to its sale.

Sonora is situated in the northwest corner of Mexico, and lies along the east shore of the Gulf of California, stretching from the boundary line of the United States possessions at San Diego in North latitude, 32½° South to the 22d parallel, and extending to the mountains eastward; it embraces an area of 120,000 square miles with a population of 140,000. Its chief attractions are its silver mines, which are the richest in America, its fertile soil, its delightful climate—and last though not least, its harbor of Guaymas, equal, it is said, to that of San Francisco itself. Guaymas is situated on the middle of the California Gulf. It is as yet an insignificant town, scarcely more important than San Francisco was when California fell into American hands. But with one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast, where good harbors are so rare, it must be the depôt and entrepôt for the mining trade of Northwestern Mexico, so soon as that region shall become ours; and perhaps it is not too much to expect for it as great a proportionate prosperity as has befallen the city of the Golden Gate.

The Latest Mysterious Murder.

Give us Coroner CORNEBY for a mystery! He has sharper senses for it than any public officer within our knowledge;—and if he cannot find one, he can make it. He has already rendered it next to impossible ever to detect and convict the murderer of Dr. BURDELL;—it will be through no fault of his, if the same friendly office is not rendered to the murderers of young SAMUELS, whose case Coroner CORNEBY now has in hand.

The Coroner's conduct of this investigation has been eminently characteristic. It seems that on Thursday afternoon a couple of policemen found a dead body lying upon the pier at the foot of Beekman-street, with a stone tied to it and a deep knife-wound in the breast. They took it forthwith to the Second Ward Station-house, reporting that it had been taken out of the water by persons grappling for rope. On Friday the inquest was commenced,—and the body was soon identified as that of young SAMUELS. The first point to be ascertained, one would suppose, would be how the body came upon the pier,—and where it came there from. The Coroner, however, pursued a different process. He assumed that it was fished up from the water to the dock,—inferred from this assumption that the murder was committed in that immediate vicinity, and proceeded to take testimony of which the object was to implicate a man named CURTIS, keeper of an oyster stand near the foot of Beekman-street. Several persons testified to having seen SAMUELS in his company on Wednesday night; it was proved that CURTIS had borrowed some rope a day or two before, and it was observed that he did not open his oyster-stand on Thursday morning. The result of the first day's inquest was this,—and no more. The next day upset the whole theory which this testimony had induced. The boatmen who found the body were examined, as they should have been at the very outset, and then it turned out that the body was found on the *Brooklyn side of the river, and brought over here*, because the tide made it more convenient to land upon this side than upon the other; that the stone tied to it was of the same kind as a heap of stone lying at the foot of Washington-street in Brooklyn—that the cord with which it was fastened was not in the least like that which CURTIS borrowed, and that the parties who professed to have seen the two persons together on Wednesday night had no acquaintance with SAMUELS, sufficient to make their identification at all reliable. Of course the theory that CURTIS was the murderer is effectually destroyed. The only marvel is, that under the circumstances this consummation was reached before the end of a week's inquest.

The scene is now transferred to Brooklyn, although the testimony taken on the second day was still in regard to the supposed companionship of the deceased with CURTIS on Wednesday night. It seems, however, that he was last seen by his father at No. 255 Adams-street, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on the evening of the Saturday preceding the Thursday on which his body was found. It is stated that after this he called upon Miss CURTIS, a young lady to whom he was paying his addresses, in Washington-street,—that he spent the evening there, and made an appointment to go with her to the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Orange-street, the next morning. It was nearly 11 o'clock when he left the house, and the young lady and her mother went to the door with him, and saw him turn out of Washington into Tillary-street, to return to his father's house in Adams-street, which was the next street. This was the last time he was seen alive—so far as yet appears—by any person who knew him, and as his body was found in the river at the foot of Washington-street, with a stone attached to his body similar in character to a pile of stones on the wharf at that point, the inference is almost inevitable that he was murdered in passing from Washington into Adams-street, and his body dropped the whole length of the street, nearly a mile, and thrown into the river. It was a dark, drizzly night, and looking at the many deeds of villainy which are constantly perpetrated in Brooklyn without the culprits being detected by the Police authorities, there is nothing startling or improbable in the supposition that the unfortunate youth was set upon by some of the prowling ruffians who infest the streets of that ill-guarded City, and murdered for the purposes of robbery. The circumstance of his pockets being turned inside out would certainly lend an air to such a belief. Instances of men being attacked and robbed in the streets of Brooklyn are by no means uncommon. It was only last week that a gentleman was robbed near the Montague Ferry of an watch and chain. We have yet to see the quietly gave on the contrary, the pockets, and not long was another gentleman robbed of his watch and chain while going home from a ball, about 2 o'clock in the morning, in Court-street by a robber, who even took the gold studs and sleeve-buttons out of his shirt.

The only circumstance that conflicts with the supposition that young SAMUELS was murdered that night while on his way to his father's house, and then dragged down to the river, is the improbability that a robber would have taken so much trouble to dispose of the body, which might have been left on the sidewalk after the pockets had been rifled. The police being in possession of all the facts of the case, will, of course, make all proper investigation to detect the perpetrators of this terrible murder; but if they wait to receive their cue from the examination before Coroner CORNEBY, we fear that they will lose the opportunity of discovering any facts which will lead to the clearing up of the mystery in which the whole affair is now involved.

The New Ministry and the Conspiracy Bill—Bernard's Trial.

It is more than probable that the Derby Ministry will await the result of SIMON BERNARD's trial in the Central Criminal Court, before introducing their edition of the Conspiracy Bill. Lord PALMERSTON's opponents in reality joined issue with him on two points. They denied, first, that the law as it stood was not sufficient to deal with conspirators to commit crimes abroad; and in the next place, affirmed that even if it were insufficient, that was not the time to alter it. Now, the last of these points is, and must remain, a matter of opinion, prejudice or passion. There is no standard by which either the Opposition or the Ministry can decide how much or how little indifference to foreign remonstrances on questions of domestic legislation is called for by the national honor. What ROEBUCK thinks the basest sycophancy, PALMERSTON looks upon as the purest justice. The words dignity and self-respect have different meanings in the mouths of every two men. No considerable number of persons of any class or party will ever measure them by the same gauge.

But whether a foreigner can conspire in England to commit murder abroad without being held liable by the English courts as an accessory before the fact, is a question of law, which may and must be passed upon, as all questions of law are, by the Judges. If they decide in the negative, a *prima facie* case for legislation is at once made out; but if it should prove by the result of BERNARD's trial that ample means of connecting him with the great crime, which he undoubtedly assisted in planning, already exist, any change in the state of the law would be clearly proved to be unnecessary, and we feel satisfied France would not be barefaced enough to expect it. There is therefore every reason in the world for waiting before introducing a new conspiracy bill; and the excuse will no doubt be accepted by Derbyites as a godsend. They are clearly in a very uncomfortable fix, out of which BERNARD's conviction may carry them in triumph, as no other event within the range of probability would do half as much to justify PALMERSTON's overthrow.

A violent discussion raged in the House of Commons upon the point of law before the overthrow of the late Ministry. The act which applies to offences such as that with which BERNARD is charged, is the 9 Geo IV. ch. 31, and the whole question turns upon whether the phrase, "his Majesty's subjects," included foreigners resident in England. Sir RICHARD BETHELL—the late Attorney-General, and probably the ablest equity lawyer in England, stoutly maintained that it did not; but he has since his retirement from office been utterly demolished by the citation of the famous case of the "*Post Nati*," or as it is more generally called, Calvin's case, in which the legal definition of "subject" is expressly declared to be, any one, who for the time owes the king local obedience by living within the realm. This effectually disposes of this branch of the question, but another and more formidable difficulty has been raised which none of the master disputants have touched, which is this: A man can clearly *not be indicted in England for an offence committed* in a foreign country; consequently, had BERNARD murdered the Emperor in Paris, *he could not have been indicted for it in London*. Can he, therefore, be held liable as an accessory, when, had he been the principal, he would have passed harmless?

A number of very interesting questions of international law will doubtless be raised on the *trial*, and it is somewhat gratifying to find that our own great jurist, Chancellor KENT, has been appealed to on the subject, as one of the guiding lights of modern jurisprudence, and a better one, moreover, upon this class of questions, than can be met with in England.

City Railroads.

We observe that a great outcry is made about a bill pending in the State Legislature, to permit (with the assent of our Common Council,) the construction of a Railroad through streets running parallel to Broadway, on the west side. The *Herald*, with characteristic accuracy, describes the road as running *through* Broadway:—and large placards posted about town call upon tax-payers to rush to Albany to prevent their interests from being "attacked in a new quarter." As the bill proposes no expenditure of money by the City, but will bring an increase of revenue from licensed cars and the increased value of up-town property which would follow the construction of the road, it is not easy to see the grounds for this appeal.

Our own conviction is very decided that the construction of the proposed road would not only injure nobody, but that it would be of very great public benefit,—and that it is the only step, moreover, which will prevent the construction of a Railroad through Broadway itself. That scheme we have always opposed,—upon the ground that Broadway is too narrow, and that it should be preserved for pedestrians and private carriages. But there is a very strong public sentiment in favor of a Broadway Railroad, and unless the public accommodations of such a road are afforded in some other way, it will assuredly, sooner or later, be built. Broadway is overcrowded with public vehicles. The Sixth and Eighth avenue roads on the west, and the Fourth and Third on the east side, have done something to relieve it. But they are too far from it on either side sensibly to affect that steadily and rapidly increasing tide of travel which pours through this great artery of our metropolis. Broadway needs still further depletion—and experience has conclusively that *parallel railroads*, situated the best possible means of accomplishing it. The objections which were originally urged against them have disappeared. Instead of injuring, they have benefitted the streets through which they pass. They interrupt no ordinary traffic. They have made the upper part of the City far more accessible, and have added greatly to the value of its property and the number of its residents. The only objection to them is that they are overcrowded,—and this can be obviated by increasing the facilities which they afford.

The bill now in the Legislature proposes to run the road down Seventh-avenue to its intersection with Broadway,—through Broadway to University-place, and through that street to Mercer and so down town. We see no valid objection to the route proposed, and very many reasons in its favor. It will accommodate thousands of persons whose wants are not met by any of the existing roads. It will not injure any of the streets through which it leads, while it will prove of decided benefit to the character and value of some of them. And it will deprive the advocates of the Broadway road of all excuse for urging that scheme upon public attention, as it will afford to the public the very accommodations for which that road is advocated. It naturally meets the opposition of a few residents upon the route, who naturally suppose themselves entitled to perpetual seclusion and immunity from the crowd and bustle of City life, and of the stage proprietors who might suffer somewhat from the diversion of business to pleasanter and more convenient channels. But the interest of the public at large would be decidedly and immensely promoted by the construction of the road.

It is urged, with great force and some effect, that the whole scheme is one of private interest,—that speculators are at the bottom of it, and that their main object is pecuniary gain. We have very little doubt that the fact is so,—but we do not consider this as by any means conclusive against the road, if its construction would promote the public good. It is unfortunately true that no great public enterprise is undertaken now-a-days from purely public and disinterested motives: private enterprise and private gain are at the bottom of all the great movements of the day. This will probably always be the case; and all that we can reasonably require is that speculators shall seek their profit in *benefiting* rather than in *injuring* the community.

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS.—The Canal Board adopted a very important measure on Friday, by reducing the tolls on merchandise from *four mills* to *two mills* per thousand pounds per mile, and on flour from *three mills* to *two mills*. This change will tend to make a large increase in Canal business. Whether it will not also reduce the aggregate revenue, is a serious question. But its advantage to the business community and to the transportation interests, must be great.

The Canals will open with every indication of a prosperous season. Last year there was unusual and vexatious delay in the commencement of navigation. Nor was this all; for a still greater misfortune befell in the scarcity of freight at the West. There was very little produce to come down, and consequently little merchandise to go up. For the first half of the season, lumber from the Genesee Valley and Tonawanda constituted most of the loading which boats were able to obtain; and the monetary crisis extinguished the Fall business which otherwise promised to be considerable.

Appearances this Spring are much more cheering. General business will be healthy and active, and Canal trade must feel the influence of the rising wave.

The following is the resolution of the Canal Board, reducing tolls. It was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, (If the Legislature concur,) That the rates of toll on the following articles of property transported upon the Canals of this State be reduced as follows, if the Canal Board shall find it expedient to do so, to protect the revenue of the Canals, to wit:

	1856. Prest.			1856.		
	Cts.	M.	Th.	Cts.	M.	Th.
Flour and Whisky	0	2	5	0	1	5
Beef	0	2	5	0	1	5
Bacon, Cheese, Lard and Lard Oil	0	1	5	0	1	5
Butter and Tallow	0	2	5	0	1	5
Wool, and Pot and Pearl Ashes	0	4	0	0	2	0
Hides, raw, imported, of domestic and other animals	0	5	0	0	3	0
Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Iron in bars, bundles and sheets, Steel, Nail Rods, Boiler Iron, Nails and Spikes, Horse Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Tin, Resin, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Oil, Acetone, Chain Cables, Anchors, Mineral Water, Oysters and Clams, Dye Woods, and all other Merchandise not enumerated, per 1,000 pounds per mile	0	4	0	0	2	0

Resolved, That the Auditor be directed to transmit a copy of the above resolution to the Legislature, and ask a concurrence therein on behalf of this Board.

The Utah Mails.

We are glad to learn that the Postmaster-General has concluded a contract with JOHN M. HOCKADAY and others, for the transportation of a weekly mail between St. Joseph's, *Mo.*, and *Salt Lake City*. This route has long been in the hands of inefficient or incompetent parties, who have utterly failed to render any service worth naming. The contractors to whom the route was awarded less than a year ago, have never occupied less than forty-five days,—and in several instances have consumed two, three and four months in getting letters and papers to the camp of the Army of Utah. The Postmaster-General has declared their contract forfeited, and made a new one with HOCKADAY & Co., who agree to perform the service weekly. In only eighteen days each way, after they shall have had time to get in good running trim. At present they will be allowed twenty-two days for the trip. Mr. HOCKADAY's familiarity with the country over which this route lies, and his well known energy and enterprise give us ample assurance that the contract will be fulfilled to the letter. We understand that the new contractors purpose to commence their service next month, in four-horse coaches, thus not only affording us a reliable weekly mail, but furnishing also to travellers across the plains a comfortable mode of journeying to and from Salt Lake.

New contracts have also been made for similar service twice a month between Salt Lake and Sacramento, California, *via* Carson's Valley—time sixteen days only each way, instead of thirty, as at present, to be reduced to twelve days soon. This, with the semi-monthly service between Salt Lake and San Pedro, California—which is continued—makes a weekly communication between the Pacific Coast and the Mormon City, and affords as a weekly overland route from St. Joseph's to California in thirty days, *via* the great Northern Emigrant Route. The Postmaster-General and Senator GWIN, of California, whose energetic and practical head is visible in this new enterprise—have displayed much wisdom in effecting this arrangement, and effectually disproved the charge of sectionality so often made against them in connection with the subject of mail routes to the Pacific.

The close of the Opera season and the temporary cessation of musical festivities of the more pretentious character, leaves us for the space of two Ullman's pen, and it will be seen that the announcements above here, that that gentleman is not going to take advantage of the opportunity. To-day we [illegible] a programme to suit the taste of the [illegible] intended (and successfully) to repeal a decision of public which was beginning to manifest itself. It will be remembered that a combination of the Times suggested that this Museum was not what it was, but a spurious and inferior article imported at a cheap rate for popular consumption. Mr. Ullman with nothing on his mind but his own reputation, seeks to demolish him, and in a sentence between the capitals and quotations does the deed.

It is scarcely necessary to inform the world that General Jarnowick is dead, and we may therefore without much over-straining, mention a few facts concerning both Messrs.—the old gentleman and the young one. Myster the elder was the founder of the present fashion of dance-music. He invented it from the hands of the dancing-master, and gave it a significance which was unknown to the kit-fiddle of that musical member of society. A large audience, filled with the best European players, sprung into existence at his word, and for the first time the world knew what too musical intoxication means. A race of musical fiends, we found in the various movements of [illegible] of the Quadrille a proper occasion for exercising them, and the Quadrille became in consequence the vehicle of all the extraordinary [illegible] of the genius. Great popularity was the result, and the two words Mozart and Quadrille became synonymous. The elder Myster pursued a triumphant career until the year 1825, when, owing to a [illegible] of appetite he was disabled from further usefulness. He has not, we think, appeared in public since, or at all events but seldom. He lives in retirement somewhere in France, where the regards of amateur and affection which his other claims the last days of man of [illegible] age, are looked on with a kindly and commiserating eye.

The present Myster is the only one of the name known to the Parisian of to-day; he has succeeded legitimately to the sceptre of his father, and what is of more importance, he has inherited his genius. To speak of any other Myster now is simply absurd. This fact being established, it is our painful duty to remark that Myster is not the very young man that enthusiastic visitors have taken him for. He was born in London, during one of his father's professional visits to the English metropolis, on the 1st of March, 1818, and consequently is in his forty-first year. This is a painful determination, for it must be confessed that without the light of history Myster does not "look" more than four or five and-twenty years

The New-York Herald Sunday, April 5, 1868

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. Tonis, Auctioneer.
Office No. 7 Broad-st.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
FIRST-CLASS PARLOR FURNITURE, &c.
At the old established warerooms of
Mr. WM. HALL,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
On THURSDAY, April 8,
at 10 o'clock precisely, the entire stock of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Furniture, Hair Cloth and Crimson Reps Sofas, Chairs, Divans, Ottomans, Rocking Chairs, Tete-a-tete, Centre and Card Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c., in great variety, from the premises of Mr. Henderson, Jersey City, Deceased.
Henry H. Leigh, Auctioneer. Office No. 76 Washington-st.
HENRY H. LEIGH & CO. WILL SELL,
at their salesroom, on TUESDAY, April 8, 1856, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, for cash, a large assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, Hair Cloth Sofas, Chairs, Divans, Ottomans, Rocking Chairs, Tete-a-tete, Centre and Card Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c., in great variety, from the premises of Mr. Henderson, Jersey City, Deceased.
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Sale at 10½ o'clock precisely.
Bruen, Haines & Austin, Auctioneers, No. 20 Vesey-st.
ELEGANT SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED—ON THE FIRST QUALITY WITHOUT RESERVE.
ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, April 8, 9 and 10, each day at the old established warerooms of Messrs. Bruen & Haines, No. 20 4th-av., but now 49 Amity and Fourth sts., in consequence of the dissolution of copartnership, a very extensive and elegant assortment of cabinet parlor furniture; every article made by ourselves, and warranted to be of the first quality without reserve. We request particular attention to this sale, as it is to be without reserve, and every article is of the first quality.
A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
172 BEAUTIFUL BANKER LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 172 beautiful lots situated on 6th and 7th avs., 14th, 15th and 16th sts., sale of which will be positive to highest bidder, without reserve or limit. Each lot is 25 feet front, and 100 feet deep, and nearly the building. Terms liberal. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.
Chas. Leonard, Auctioneer.
Office No. 2 Broad-st.
FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, &c.—On THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Hall, No. 441 Broadway, (Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) on THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Hall, No. 441 Broadway, (Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) On THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire stock of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Furniture, Hair Cloth Sofas, Chairs, Divans, Ottomans, Rocking Chairs, Tete-a-tete, Centre and Card Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c., in great variety, from the premises of Mr. Henderson, Jersey City, Deceased.
Also, on the same day, at 12 o'clock, at the stables, corner of Mercer and Houston sts., a large assortment of Light and Heavy Draught Horses, Harness, Carts, &c., &c., to be sold without reserve, by order of Assignee.
Bruen, Haines & Austin, Auctioneers, No. 20 Vesey-st.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &c.—On THURSDAY, April 8, at 10 o'clock precisely, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Hall, No. 441 Broadway, (Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) On THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire stock of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Furniture, Hair Cloth Sofas, Chairs, Divans, Ottomans, Rocking Chairs, Tete-a-tete, Centre and Card Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c., in great variety, from the premises of Mr. Henderson, Jersey City, Deceased.
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Bruen, Haines & Austin, Auctioneers, No. 20 Vesey-st.
ELEGANT

LONG ISLAND.

Shocking Accident—Five Lives Lost—
Rapunel.

Mr. Moses S. Hoag, of No. 206 South Fifteenth-street, and his son, a lad 15 years old, were almost instantly killed between 8 and 9 o'clock Saturday night, by driving a wagon over an embankment in Sixth-street, near Morgan-avenue, between Green Point and Williamsburg, or what is known as the meadows on the Newtown estate. The particulars, by the unfortunate survivor, Mr. Hoag, are as follows: Mr. Hoag and son left at 12 o'clock Saturday for Flushing, in a one-horse wagon, having with them samples of a lot of country, which Mr. Hoag had for sale. About 9 o'clock that night, the horse came home with only a portion of the harness on him. This fact caused his family to believe that either a murder or serious accident had occurred. Mr. Meserve, son-in-law of Mr. Hoag, immediately informed the Police, and a general search was made for the missing parties during the night, but without success. At 7½ o'clock yesterday morning their bodies were discovered at the place spoken of above, by some children on their way to the Sabbath School. The Seventh Precinct Police were notified, and during the forenoon the bodies were taken in charge by Captain Brinkerhoff, and placed in the Station-house until Coroner Kent arrived and took charge of them, for the purpose of holding an inquest. When found, Mr. Hoag was lying on his face, with arms extended. His hat was off, and the weapon and contents, weighing some 3 lbs, fell upon them, so that they did not recognize them at first. The wagon was overturned, and the hub of one wheel, with the full weight of the wagon, was resting on the right shoulder-blade of the boy. At the Station-house Dr. Jos Dayn examined the body, and found that Mr. Hoag was lying on his face, with his left arm extended. His head was badly crushed, the only external injury to be seen being a deep gash on the back of the head of Mr. Hoag, just above his right eye, which in itself was fatal, but there were no bones broken, and the only external injury caused death. Deceased sustained no other injuries. The horse in jumping the embankment, and the fall of the wagon, became entangled in the harness, and the animal was found hanging by the neck. The horse was valued at $200, and the wagon and contents, weighing some 1,500, fell upon them, so that they did not recognize them at first. Mr. Hoag was 45 years of age, and resided at No. 46 Centre-street, Williamsburg. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was well known in that Ward. He was also a member of the Board of Assistants. He was buried from his late residence, No. 36 Lafayette-street, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The funeral was largely attended by private citizens, members of the Board of Assistants, and the Fire Department. He is represented out of danger. The boy was also severely injured by the accident, but will recover. He is a nephew of Mr. Hoag, and resided with his parents in Meserole-street, near Graham-avenue. He was taken to the City Hospital and there attended by Dr. Dayn. The remains of Mr. Hoag were viewed by the Coroner's Jury, and the following verdict rendered: "That deceased came to his death by the visitation of God, by being struck by the wagon, which was overturned by the horse running away, and that no blame is attached to any person." Mr. Hoag was a member of the Board of Assistants, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a native of Connecticut, and has been a resident of this City for many years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was well known in that Ward. He was also